

CRAI  
CI  
-54A69

# Are you thinking of emigrating to **CANADA?**

---

If so, here are the answers to some questions which you may wish to ask.

This folder has been prepared by the Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa, Canada. It is intended only as a guide to prospective immigrants and the information on transportation schedules and fares is subject to change without notice. Further details and up-to-date particulars may be obtained from travel agents or Canadian Government Immigration Offices.

Canada offers opportunity for employment and good living conditions to almost every type of person. However, you will be making a fresh start in a new country and it will be up to you to demonstrate that you can adapt yourself to new working and living conditions. Adaptability is one of the most necessary qualifications for success in Canada.

## **1. MAY I EMIGRATE TO CANADA?**

There are virtually no barriers against the admission as immigrants of British subjects, born or naturalized in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, or the Union of South Africa, entering Canada either directly or indirectly from one of those countries or from the United States. Citizens of Ireland, and British subjects who are also citizens of Ireland, may enter Canada as immigrants under the same conditions as those listed above.

To be admitted to Canada they need only satisfy the Immigration Officer at the Canadian port of entry that they are of good character, are in good physical and mental health, and have sufficient means to enable them to become established (or are proceed-

ing to relatives or friends able and willing to receive them).

## 2. WHAT ABOUT EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA?

Information on employment opportunities in Canada may be obtained from Canadian immigration officers and representatives of the Canadian Department of Labour in London. As conditions vary from time to time, it is strongly suggested that opportunities be discussed with these Canadian officials before a decision to emigrate is reached. Emigrants are advised to register with the National Employment Service of the Department of Labour as soon as they reach their destinations in Canada.

The National Employment Service is anxious to be of assistance to newcomers to Canada, but except in very special cases it is not able to arrange employment for applicants before they leave their home country. Employers are generally unwilling to make definite commitments until they have had the advantage of a personal interview.

Members of trades unions should take with them their union cards for presentation, if required, in Canada.

It is also advisable for the tradesman to take with him his tools of trade, indentures, and references from past employers.

A number of occupations and trades demand the passing of a trade test or licensing before full recognition can be obtained. As these vary from province to province the full particulars and requirements had best be obtained before departure from any of the Canadian Immigration Offices in the United Kingdom, from the Canadian Department of Labour in London, or, upon arrival in Canada, at the nearest National Employment Service Office.

As no specific employment can normally be guaranteed to the individual, it is essential that persons proceeding should be prepared to take any type of job in the first instance. Individual initiative, self confidence, and faith in one's ability to succeed are needed if full advantage is to be taken of the many opportunities that exist in Canada today.

Certain occupations in Canada have a definite seasonal aspect, with the greatest number of opportunities available during the period from April to October each year.



### **3. WHAT ABOUT SETTING UP MY OWN BUSINESS OR FARM?**

Those who may wish to establish themselves in small centres or rural areas in Canada as tradesmen, farmers, or in other independent enterprises are advised to discuss their plans with officers of the Settlement Service of the Immigration Branch stationed at the immigration offices in the United Kingdom. These officers have up-to-date information on business opportunities and settlement possibilities in Canada. This advisory service is free of charge. The colonization departments of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways also invite inquiries from farmers who wish to become established in Canada.

### **4. WHAT ABOUT SOCIAL SECURITY IN CANADA?**

#### **Unemployment Insurance**

The Government of Canada provides unemployment insurance through a nationwide system of employment offices which are concerned with both the payment of claims and the placement of workers in jobs. Contributions are made by the Government and by employers, and deductions are made regularly from the wages of employees.

#### **Workmen's Compensation**

For accidents occurring in the course of employment compensation is payable in accordance with the law of the province concerned. Monthly pensions at a fixed rate are paid to widows and children.

#### **Family Allowances**

Under the Family Allowances Act the Federal Government pays allowances for each child under 16 years of age born in Canada, or legally admitted to Canada and resident therein for one year. Depending upon age, these allowances are from approximately £1 17s. to £2 18s. per child per month.

These amounts are payable on behalf of each and every child (including the first) and are tax free. Parents of children not eligible for family allowances during the first year are allowed an increased exemption for income tax purposes.

#### **Mothers' Allowances**

Under provincial arrangements, which vary from province to province, Mothers' Allowances are paid to widows who are with-

out means of support. The amounts paid vary according to the number of children.

### **Old Age Pensions**

Old Age pensions are payable to every legal resident of Canada at age 65 with a means test, or at age 70 with no means test, provided the applicant has resided continuously for the past 20 years in Canada. The basic pension is \$40 per month.

### **Health Insurance**

The responsibility for public health is divided among federal, provincial, and local governments. Administration is chiefly through the provinces, assisted by grants from the federal treasury. At present there is no National Health Insurance, as such, but several types of contributory plans are found. Saskatchewan and British Columbia have prepaid provincial hospitalization programs supported by an annual tax on each resident. Alberta provides a maternity hospitalization service. (Hospitalization for tuberculosis is free in most of the provinces.)

## **5. WHAT ABOUT THE CANADIAN STANDARD OF LIVING?**

Though the cost of living in Canada has risen substantially since 1939, increased individual incomes enable Canadians to enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world. There are no rationed foods: meats, eggs, milk, and fruits are available without restriction.

The housing shortage is gradually being relieved, but accommodation for families is still scarce. Therefore, it is advisable for the head of the family to precede his dependants and send for them when suitable accommodation has been found, usually in from a few weeks to three or four months. Although the cost of rental accommodation varies from place to place and time to time, you should expect to pay approximately 25 per cent of your monthly income.

Single persons or young couples without children are always able to find board and lodging or furnished rooms.

For the individual with capital to purchase property there are many homes for sale.

Education is controlled by the provinces in Canada and is based upon the principle of free education up to the Matriculation Standard, or University entrance level. Only a very



small percentage of Canadian children attend private schools. Young persons who will be continuing their education after arrival in Canada should carry with them evidence of their educational standing in the form of report cards and school certificates or diplomas. This will assist in the placement of students in the proper school grades or university courses, and in the case of older persons, assist in gaining admittance to higher training or evening classes. Employers sometimes wish to see such certificates. In most of the provinces, school-leaving age is 16.

Canada is well served with institutions designed to stimulate public interest in the creative arts. Schools of fine arts, art galleries, artistic societies, and festivals are well established throughout the country and play an important part in promoting the Canadian way of life.

Varied radio programs are presented by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation which, through two networks, provides coverage for most of Canada, and by private networks and stations. Television facilities are enjoyed in several cities, and are being expanded steadily.

## **6. WHAT ABOUT A MEDICAL EXAMINATION?**

A medical examination, including an X-ray of the chest, is obligatory for prospective immigrants. An X-ray is not required for children under eleven years of age however, unless specifically requested.

Medical examinations are conducted free of charge at the Canadian Immigration Offices in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin, without appointment, Monday to Friday between the hours of 10.00 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. A loose passport style photograph of each member of the family over 18 months of age must be produced at the time of medical examination.

If you so desire, you may, at your own expense, obtain a chest X-ray and radiologist's report from a local radiologist or clinic. The X-ray film and report and your passport photograph, which should be attached to a blank medical card obtainable from any travel agent, should then be taken to the nearest approved doctor, who will complete the medical examination. Names, addresses, and scales of fees of these roster doctors will be furnished by travel agents.

Every person, regardless of age, must be medically examined, but separate cards are not



required for children under eighteen months travelling with other emigrants. If the head of a family wishes to travel to Canada alone and send for his dependents at a later date, they should also be examined to give reasonable assurance that they can pass medical examination when they are sent for.

**Do not give up employment and living accommodation or dispose of effects until the medical cards are returned to you.**

## **Vaccination**

All passengers landing at Canadian ports must hold medical certificates as evidence of either having had smallpox, or having been vaccinated, during the three-year period immediately prior to arrival in Canada. Otherwise, they will be detained in quarantine for 14 days at the port of entry. Vaccinations are not performed at the Canadian Immigration Offices and must be secured privately. In the case of those passengers who are being vaccinated for the first time, the medical certificates must show the results of the vaccinations.

## **7. WHAT HAS TO BE DONE TO COMPLY WITH BRITISH REGULATIONS BEFORE LEAVING THE UNITED KINGDOM?**

1. Before you leave the United Kingdom you must be in possession of a valid passport. Your travel agent will help you fill in the necessary passport application form. Two passport photographs must be presented with the completed form. Passports normally can be obtained through your local employment exchange.

2. It will be necessary also for you to comply with the British Foreign Exchange Control Regulations before you can take money with you to Canada. Your bank or any branch of a Canadian bank in the United Kingdom will give you full information about this and help you to make the necessary arrangements. You are at present allowed to take only a limited amount of capital with you to Canada. This will be paid in instalments until such time as you are allowed to export the income from any capital remaining in the United Kingdom.

The transfer of pensions, insurances, and other financial arrangements should be discussed in detail with your local pension authority, insurance company, or banker, as the case may be.

## **British Insurance Rights or Benefits**

For information regarding the possibility of retaining National Insurance rights or benefits, it is suggested that you apply to the local office of the British Ministry of National Insurance.

### **8. HOW DO I PAY FOR MY TRANSPORTATION TO ANY DESTINATION IN CANADA?**

Transportation, including sleepers and meals, to your destination in Canada may be booked before leaving the United Kingdom and paid in sterling. By doing so you will help conserve the limited amount of dollars which you will be allowed to take from any point in the sterling area to Canada.

### **9. IF I DECIDE TO EMIGRATE, HOW MAY I GET TO CANADA?**

You may travel either by ship or aircraft.

#### **Ship**

The following companies have passenger liners running directly to Canada:

Canadian Pacific Steamships  
Cunard Steamship Company  
Furness Withy and Co., Ltd.  
Donaldson Line Ltd.  
Head Line  
Manchester Liners  
Greek Line  
Home Line  
Holland America Line,  
Arosa Line.

Addresses of the above will be found at the end of this pamphlet.

Sea passage to Canada takes between six and eight days.

#### **Aircraft**

Trans-Canada Air Lines operates a regular daily service from London, England, Prestwick, Scotland, Shannon, Ireland, Paris, France, and Düsseldorf, Germany, to Montreal, Canada. There are also Trans-Atlantic air services to Canada flown by B.O.A.C. Other air lines have regular services to United States points. Your travel agent can give you all particulars of these services.

Sixty-six pounds of baggage is allowed on first class travel and forty-four pounds on tourist class travel. These allowances apply to both full or half-fare passengers. Your agent will, at your expense, insure and ship



excess baggage by sea or air cargo.

## 10. WHAT ABOUT CUSTOMS CLEARANCE?

Under the Export of Goods (Control) (Consolidated) Order, 1954, certain valuable personal and household effects cannot be exported from the United Kingdom except under licence from the Board of Trade, Export Licensing Branch, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Reasonable quantities of bona-fide personal effects may be exported by passengers, provided the goods are declared and produced to the Customs Officer and that they are not being exported as merchandise or for sale.

The following require export licences: —

Furs.

Firearms and ammunition (except where a valid firearm certificate is produced at the time of exportation).

Diamonds of all kinds and articles mounted, or set with diamonds; articles containing gold (but not including coin and bullion); goods containing more than 25 per cent by weight of silver; works of art and articles more than 100 years old. (Passengers may take out a few of these articles, however, if they are in common use and of relatively low value, without a licence, provided they are declared and produced to the Customs Officer). Your shipping agent or bankers will advise you in respect of these British regulations.

Passengers should take with them two copies of full lists of articles which are to be shipped in the hold or by separate vessel and are not carried as hand or cabin baggage. Approximate values of these articles should be indicated. This will assist materially in getting such effects cleared by Customs when they reach Canada. A copy of this list must also be supplied to the forwarding agents who are shipping effects not carried by the passenger.

Personal and household effects are admitted into Canada free of duty, provided they have been in the immigrant's ownership for at least six months and are not taken to Canada for the purpose of re-sale. There are certain exceptions to the goods that can be taken into Canada, however, and if you wish to make sure of any articles you feel might not be admitted duty-free, you are advised to write to the Customs Officer, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1., giving full particulars.



## TRAVEL TO CANADA VIA U.S.A.

If, for some reason, your agent is unable to obtain space on a direct passage to Canada, it may be possible for him to book you a passage via the United States.

If this is done, in addition to meeting Canadian and British requirements you will also have to obtain a United States Transit Visa from a United States Consular Officer before you leave the United Kingdom. You must also present at the United States port of entry a medical certificate to show that you recently have been vaccinated against smallpox.

The cost of transportation from New York to Canada (which is given here merely as a guide) is approximately as follows:—

	New York to Montreal (About 10 hrs. by rail)			New York to Toronto (About 12 hrs. by rail)		
<b>1st Class and Standard</b>						
Lower Berth	£8.	0.	9.	£9.	18.	10.
Coach (No Sleeper)	£4.	14.	11.	£6.	6.	11.
Air (About 2 hours)	£6.	19.	0.	£7.	3.	0.

### 11. HOW DO I GET FROM THE POINT OF LANDING IN CANADA TO MY FINAL DESTINATION?

#### Train

Two large railway systems, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific, serve almost any point in the populated areas of Canada. Special boat trains operate from Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, and Montreal for the convenience of immigrants going to Central or Western Canada.

#### Sleeping Accommodation

Journeys by rail in Canada are often longer than one day. In such cases it is usually desirable to buy sleeping accommodation as well as a transportation ticket. Sleeping car tickets can be purchased in the United Kingdom, but you must obtain actual sleeping car space on a convenient train on arrival in Canada. Your sleeping car ticket will then show both car number and berth number. The number of any particular car is displayed from a window of the car close to the entrance.

There are three forms of sleeping car: —

The Standard,  
The Tourist, and  
The Colonist.

The STANDARD has “lower”, and less expensive “upper”, berths; it also has more expensive drawing-rooms, compartments, and bedrooms. To travel in the Standard Sleeper



the passenger must hold a "first-class" transportation ticket, though the term "first-class" is not regarded in Canada in quite the same way as it is in the United Kingdom.

The TOURIST Sleeper has similar "lower" and "upper" berths. These are less expensive than space in the Standard Sleeper and can be bought by holders of "coach" class transportation tickets which are less expensive than "first-class" accommodation. TOURIST Sleepers are generally provided on special boat trains for passengers proceeding direct to Winnipeg and points further west.

COLONIST Cars which provide sleeping accommodation for holders of coach and colonist class tickets without extra charge are attached to some trains. This accommodation has no bedding or blankets supplied and merely provides the passenger with a place in which to lie down.

### **Coach Class Accommodation**

The COACH does not provide sleeping accommodation. However, many Canadians not wishing to pay the cost of STANDARD or TOURIST sleeper accommodation frequently use the coach for overnight trips. Coaches may be occupied by holders of "Coach-Class" tickets.

### **Meals**

All long-distance Canadian trains are equipped with dining cars.

Vouchers for meals in these cars can be paid for in Sterling in the United Kingdom. Three meals per day in a dining car can be purchased for approximately £2.14.2. (\$7.45) for each adult and £1.7.3. (\$3.75) for each child.

All long-distance trains also carry news agents who sell sandwiches, candy, fruit, and soft drinks. The larger stations are equipped with refreshment rooms where sandwiches and hot drinks may be readily obtained.

### **Baggage**

Immigrant rail passengers arriving in Canada by ship are allowed free transportation of 250 pounds of baggage with each adult ticket. Heavy baggage up to these amounts not required by the passenger on the train must be "checked" free of charge between stations for which a transportation ticket is held. There are special rates for baggage in excess of the weight allowed. The "checking" system eliminates worry on the passenger's part about his heavy baggage during the journey and the baggage is



reclaimed at the destination on presentation of the "checks" which were exchanged for it at the checking point.

### **Aircraft**

Trans-Canada Air Lines aircraft link Halifax, Montreal, and Toronto with all the principal cities in Canada. Passage on these aircraft may be booked and paid for in sterling before leaving the United Kingdom.

Passengers who have flown to Canada from the United Kingdom on a regular Trans-Canada Airlines flight are permitted a free baggage allowance according to the class of air service used within Canada, i.e. 44 pounds on Domestic Tourist service and 66 pounds on First Class service. For air passengers proceeding inland by rail, baggage allowance is 150 pounds. Passengers who cross the Atlantic by ship and then continue their journey in Canada by air are permitted a free baggage allowance of 40 pounds.

Canadian Pacific Airlines also serve a number of Canadian cities.

Meals are served during flight without charge and gratuities are not accepted.

## **12. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO CROSS CANADA BY TRAIN?**

It takes about 25 hours from Halifax to Montreal by train, from Saint John 15 hours, and from Quebec four hours.

There are both day and night trains from Montreal to Toronto; this trip is about 8 hours.

Trains for the West leave Montreal and Toronto each evening. They take two nights and one day to get to Winnipeg; two nights and two days to Saskatoon and Regina; three nights and two days to Calgary and Edmonton, and four nights and three days to Vancouver.

## **13. WHAT IS MY TRANSPORTATION LIKELY TO COST?**

NOTE. — The answers given to this question are not exact costs and are intended only to guide you in initially planning your emigration. Even these approximations are subject to change. Accurate details must be obtained from travel agents or direct from the transportation companies concerned.

# OCEAN PASSAGE

## Steamship

Approximate fares from embarkation port are as follows:—

Tourist Class	from	£50.	0.	0.	
One class ships,	from	£57.	0.	0.	
1st Class,	from	£67.	10.	0.	
Ships carrying small number of passengers,	from	£50.	0.	0.	to £71. 10. 0.

## Children.

Children over 1 year and under 12 years pay 50 per cent fare.

Children under 1 year, First Class £7., Tourist £3.10.0.

## Baggage.

The free baggage allowance is 25 cubic feet per adult, or 275 pounds at the option of the line. Baggage in excess of this amount is charged at the rate of 7/-per cubic foot.

## Air

### Trans-Canada Air Lines and

B.O.A.C.	First Class	Tourist Class
London to Montreal	£137. 17. 0.	£101. 16. 0.
Prestwick (Scotland) to Montreal	£131. 12. 0.	£ 95. 15. 0.
Shannon (Ireland) to Montreal	£127. 10. 0.	£ 91. 9. 0.
Children—Children over two and under 12 years of age pay half-fare. Infants under two years of age pay 10 per cent of the full fare.		

## Baggage.

Excess baggage may be shipped by sea or by air cargo.

The charges for sea shipment naturally depend upon the weight and size of the baggage in question. The following charges are therefore approximate only:

Sea		Suitcase, wt. 50 lbs. 2½ cu. ft.	Trunk, wt. 100 lbs. value over £30 5 cu. ft.
From	To		
	Montreal	£1. 14. 9.	£2. 18. 9.
London	Toronto	1. 18. 0.	3. 8. 6.
Liverpool	Winnipeg	2. 9. 4.	4. 11. 3.
Glasgow	Calgary	2. 14. 3.	5. 1. 0.
	Edmonton	2. 14. 3.	5. 1. 0.
	Vancouver	2. 14. 3.	5. 1. 0.

## Air Cargo

From	To		
London	Montreal	£18. 8. 7.	£28. 11. 5.
Prestwick	Montreal	17. 13. 7.	26. 15. 9.

## Baggage Insurance.

Insurance of baggage is recommended as protection against loss or theft en route. Baggage insurance policies may be secured at low cost through transportation companies or travel agents.

## Personal Accident Insurance.

Personal Insurance may be purchased at a



commencing rate of 2s. per £500 for each 24-hour period, graduating to a maximum amount of £10,000 for a maximum period of 40 days.

## LAND TRAVEL

Approximate rail costs in Canada, meals not included.

	First Including Standard Lower Berth	Extra Cost Of Tourist Berth (Where Available)		
		Coach Class	Over & Above Coach Ticket	Colonist Class
Saint John-Montreal	£ 9.12. 4.	£ 6.13. 5.		
Halifax-Montreal	14.11. 8.	9. 1. 6.		
Quebec-Montreal	4. 6.11.	2.12. 0.		
Montreal-Toronto				
(Day)		4.16. 0.		
(Night)	6.17. 1.	4.16. 0.		
Montreal-Winnipeg	24.14.11.	17. 8. 0.	£ 3. 0. 8.	£10.17.10.
Montreal-Saskatoon	33. 1. 5.	22. 9. 6.	4. 0. 4.	14. 1. 5.
Montreal-Regina	30.19. 3.	20. 9. 9.	3.14. 2.	13. 4. 4.
Montreal-Edmonton	38.17. 1.	26. 0. 4.	4.13.10.	16. 9. 5.
Montreal-Calgary	38.17. 1.	26. 0. 4.	4.13.10.	16. 9. 5.
Montreal-Vancouver	47.12. 8.	33. 1. 6.x	5.15. 3.	21. 4. 9.
Montreal-Vancouver		29. 3. 8.*		
Toronto-Winnipeg	20.19. 0.	12.12. 8.	2.13. 1.	
Toronto-Saskatoon	28.12. 4.	17.14. 2.	3.12. 9.	
Toronto-Regina	26. 2. 2.	15.14. 7.	3. 9. 9.	
Toronto-Edmonton	33.15. 8.	21. 5. 1.	4. 8. 0.	
Toronto-Calgary	33.15. 8.	21. 5. 1.	4. 8. 0.	
Toronto-Vancouver	41.14. 6.	28. 6. 2.x	5. 8. 5.	
Toronto-Vancouver		24. 8. 8.*		

\*Good in coaches only.

xInt. Class—Good in Tourist sleepers on payment of proper berth charge.

Special boat trains from Halifax and Saint John occasionally carry Tourist Sleepers which are available to passengers proceeding direct to points west of Port Arthur. When these are available their approximate cost (including coach fare but not including meals), is as follows: —

To	From Saint John	From Halifax
Winnipeg	£27.12. 4.	£27.19.11.
Saskatoon	33.13. 6.	34. 1. 1.
Regina	31. 7. 8.	31.15. 3.
Edmonton	37.17.11.	38. 5. 6.
Calgary	37.17.11.	38. 5. 6.
Vancouver	46. 0. 5.	46. 8. 0.

## Approximate air fares.

These include meals served free in the air but not the cost of getting from the city to the airport and vice-versa (seldom more than \$1.00 per person).

	First	Tourist
MONTREAL—TORONTO	£ 8.19. 0.	£ 6.16. 0.
Montreal—Winnipeg	32.14. 0.	26. 2. 0.
Montreal—Saskatoon	44. 8. 0.	35. 8. 0.
Montreal—Regina	40. 0. 0.	31.16. 0.
Montreal—Edmonton	52. 2. 0.	41. 9. 0.
Montreal—Calgary	52. 2. 0.	41. 9. 0.
Montreal—Vancouver	64.16. 0.	51.16. 0.
Toronto—Winnipeg	27.15. 0.	22. 3. 0.
Toronto —Saskatoon	39. 9. 0.	31. 9. 0.
Toronto —Regina	35. 1. 0.	27.18. 0.
Toronto —Edmonton	47. 3. 0.	37.10. 0.
Toronto —Calgary	47. 3. 0.	37.10. 0.
Toronto —Vancouver	57. 5. 0.	45.15. 0.

## **14. WHERE MAY I MAKE FURTHER INQUIRIES?**

Your nearest travel agent will be able to give you more detailed information, but the following addresses also may be useful to you: —

### **Canadian Government Immigration Offices:**

**LONDON.** 61 Green Street,  
London, W. 1.

**LIVERPOOL.** 34 Moorfields, Liver-  
pool, 2.

**GLASGOW.** 18 Woodlands Terrace,  
Glasgow, C. 3.

**BELFAST.** 65A Chichester Street, Bel-  
fast, N. Ireland.

**DUBLIN.** Canadian Embassy, Visa  
Office, 61 Lower Baggot Street,  
Dublin, Ireland.

### **Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, (Medical Service)**

61 Green Street, London, W. 1.

### **Canadian Department of Labour,**

61 Green Street, London, W. 1.

### **Canadian Department of Agriculture.**

Sun Life of Canada Building,  
2-3-4 Cockspur Street, London, S. W. 1.

### **Canadian Provincial Government Offices:**

#### **Province of Alberta:**

37 Hill Street, London, W. 1.

#### **Province of British Columbia:**

British Columbia House,  
1-3 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

#### **Province of Ontario:**

13 Charles II Street, London, S.W. 1. and  
Ontario Immigration Office, 12, New  
Burlington Street, London, W. 1.

#### **Province of Saskatchewan,**

28 Chester Street, Belgrave Square,  
London, S.W.1.

### **Canadian Government Trade Commissioners:**

**LONDON.** The Commercial Counsellor,  
Canada House, London, S.W.1.

**LIVERPOOL.** Martin's Bank Building,  
Water Street, Liverpool, 2.

**BELFAST.** 36 Victoria Square, Belfast,  
Northern Ireland.



**DUBLIN.** Canadian Commercial Secretary,  
66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin,  
Ireland.

### **Canadian Banks:**

Canadian Bank of Commerce,  
2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.  
The Dominion Bank,  
3 King William Street, London, E.C.4.  
Bank of Montreal,  
9 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1, and  
47 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.  
The Bank of Nova Scotia,  
108 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.  
The Royal Bank of Canada,  
6 Lothbury, London, E.C.2. and  
2 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.  
Bank of Toronto,  
146 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.  
Barclays Bank (Canada),  
54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

### **Transportation Offices:**

#### **SEA**

Canadian National Railways,  
17-19 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.  
9 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2.  
Cunard Building, Pier Head, Liverpool, 3.  
Canadian Pacific Railway Company,  
62 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.  
159 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.  
Royal Liver Bldg., Pier Head, Liverpool, 3.  
Cunard Steamship Co.,  
Cunard Building, Pier Head, Liverpool, 3.  
Cunard Building, 15 Lower Regent  
Street, London, S.W.1.  
25 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1.  
Furness, Withy and Company,  
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, 3.  
Furness House, Leadenhall Street, London,  
E.C.3.  
19 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.2.  
Donaldson Line, Ltd.,  
14 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1.  
Cunard Building, Water Street, Liverpool 3.  
Plantation House, 31-34 Fenchurch  
Street, London, E.C.3.  
Head Line  
Corporation Street, Belfast, Northern  
Ireland.  
Manchester Liners,  
St. Ann's Square, Manchester.  
Greek Line,  
28 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Goulandris Bros. Ltd., 61 St. Mary Axe,  
London, E.C.3.

Home Line,

E. H. Mundy and Co., Ltd., Walsingham  
House, Seething Lane, London, E.C.3.

Holland America Line,

120 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

Limerick Steamship Co., Ltd.,

1 Cecil Street, Limerick, Ireland.

Arosa Line,

J. D. Hewett and Co., 109 Jermyn Street,  
London, S.W.1. also: 98 Leadenhall St.,  
London, E.C.3.

## AIR

Trans-Canada Air Lines,

27 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

Prestwick Airport, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Shannon Airport, Shannon, Ireland.

B.O.A.C.,

Airways Terminal Buckingham Palace  
Road, London, S.W.1.

Prestwick Airport, Ayrshire, Scotland.



Emigration to Canada should be regarded as a challenge. There will be initial problems and difficulties occasioned by a new environment, but these should not be allowed to overshadow your good judgement and thus prejudice your successful establishment. If you are in doubt as to your prospects, you should discuss your plans with an official of the Canadian Immigration Service at one of the addresses listed above.



DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP  
AND IMMIGRATION, OTTAWA, CANADA

HON. J. W. PICKERSGILL,  
MINISTER

LAVAL FORTIER, O.B.E., Q.C.,  
DEPUTY MINISTER